

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the complexion of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER & ENQUIRER.
We ask the attention of our readers to the following accurate and able description of Messrs. Wirt, McDuffie, Webster, and Hayne.

[Eds. Courier and Enquirer.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1831.]

I have now heard the four great orators (*par excellence*) of the nation, viz. McDuffie, Webster, Hayne, and Wirt, (I omit "the table orator," for certain reasons;) and you will, of course, ask me, which is the greatest? Ah! that is a question which might puzzle even the incomparable tact and critical acumen of Francis Jeffrey himself. I will, however, venture to tell you what I think.

1. If I wanted an experienced advocate, familiar with the springs of human action, to plead me a knotty case—an advocate, collected, vigorous in intellect and final in decision; deeply read in legal lore, and fond of extracting virtue from its cob-webs; neat, methodical, and graceful in his elocution—telling down every point, in his bold and onward march, to the exact measure of precedents and "foregone conclusions"—capable of tracing a principle, with surprising skill, through all its intricacies up to the fountain head in *Flora* or the *Year Books*, and religiously believing the law, in all its Gothic vagaries, to be "as nice as a new laid egg"—I would choose Mr. Wirt.

2. If I were prosecuted or indicted for a libel, or oppressed by a petty tyrant, "drest in a little brief authority" under the forms of law, and wanted an advocate, who, spurning the tones of lumbering tones of British jurisprudence, as inapplicable to the unsophisticated administration of justice in a commonwealth of democrats, would ground his argument mainly upon the constitution and statutes of the land; who, looking rather to the temper and habits of the people, and the genius of their government than to the antiquated, unpopular, and preposterous doctrines of transatlantic judges, would appeal with generous zeal to the modern principles of American Liberty and Equality, in a word, one, who feeling in his very soul a burning love for "the freedom of speech and of the press, instead of building up his argument in a bland, formal and captivating manner, would burst forth like a mountain torrent, and bear down all before him by the power of his eloquence—I would choose Mr. McDuffie.

3. If I wanted a shrewd, circum-spect, and effective debater—cold as a granite, and steady in his outpourings as a northeast storm—more expert in warding off than in inflicting blows—tracing his path with apparent ease through the boundless prairies of political economy, and, occasionally, planting a flower, by its side—ever on the alert, and never at a loss, holding the listening crowd hour after hour in suspense, and portraying the convictions of his mind in language concise, sententious, forcible, and sometimes severe—one, who, leaning rather to things as they *were* than to things as they *are*, could vindicate with surpassing energy "error of opinion" long after reason had combated it, and make even victory rattle its plumes, I would choose Mr. Webster.

4. If I wanted a sweet-spoken pleader to smooth the sharp angles of my case with mellifluous accents—to shade off its merits in lively colors and display them in regular order, now diverting the audience with sparkles of wit, and anon stirring their hearts with indignant declamation—one, artless, and confiding, steering his course like a skillful pilot amid shoals and quicksands on a treacherous coast, intent only upon the performance of his duty and reckless of danger—always ready to guard with vigilance, the citadel of freedom, and to question with vigour the encroachments of authority—I would choose Mr. Hayne.

As debaters, McDuffie is superior

to Hayne, and Webster to Wirt—but, as a writer, Wirt is far superior to them all.

Improvements in Agriculture.—The greatest and almost exclusive obstacle to improvements in agriculture, is the prejudice existing in favor of old systems, or rather want of system. The practices learned from their forefathers are taken for granted to be the best, and any attempt at improvement upon them is treated with derision and contempt. There are many worthy exceptions to this, it is true; but if we take a view of our agricultural community as a whole, we shall find the remark not only generally true, but much more so than a casual observer would be willing to believe. Go where you will a thoughtless and careless adherence to old customs will be met with on all sides, with but an occasional exception. Here and there, a beautiful mansion, well arranged barn-yard, well tilled, luxuriant and properly fenced fields, healthy and thrifty orchards, and improved stock, will be seen like a bright star in the wilderness of ephemeral and misty meteors of the system. The most unaccountable circumstance in this state of things is the fact, that the great success that universally attends these instances of improved practice does not disperse the doubts and prejudices of the neighboring farmers; but so it is. They view the fine crops, fine cattle, and all the other fine things, results of a wise practice, as the result of accident. "O! he is a lucky farmer," say they, and give themselves no further trouble about the cause of his prosperity. Indeed his great success is itself, by the weakness of human nature, no small obstacle to his example being followed by his neighbors. It too often excites envy instead of emulation, and from this cauldron the vials of all the malevolent passions are filled, and their contents directed towards him. How happy would be the condition of farmers in this country if the reverse of this state of things existed! There is no country on earth in which the condition of the agricultural community is susceptible of being made so comfortable and happy, as in the United States. While in the most favoured country except this, the labour of farmers is taxed to almost a moiety of its earnings, it is here comparatively unvisited by the tax-gatherer. We know well that much and loud complaint is made by our farmers against the oppression of taxes; but let them look at the amount of taxes paid by the agriculturists of any other, we care not what country, and their complaints will cease. That their condition is at present not prosperous, is readily admitted, but we contend that the fault is with themselves; and nothing but the unexampled fertility of our natural soil, and the propitiousness of our climate saves them from utter ruin. How long would the farmers of England keep themselves from starvation, if they pursued the system generally practised in this country?

It is not for want of sources of information that so little improvement is made in our agriculture; but from the neglect of them. This arises from, besides a prejudice for old customs—a prejudice against "book farming" that has brought our agriculture even to its present state. The fact is that agriculture has derived as much benefit from the invention of printing as any other department of human industry. Through the medium of the press farmers have been informed of the objects of agricultural attention in distant parts, and thus been enabled to introduce such of them as were adapted to their soil and climate. But that every subject of agricultural attention is susceptible of improvement is easily proved; and if so, that it is the interest of farmers to make the improvements will not be denied. Let us glance at a few instances of improvement that are now considered in a state of perfection by farmers generally. Wheat in its natural state was scarcely any thing more than *cheat*. Potatoes were small contemptible roots such as we at this time would scarcely think of taking from the ground. Cabbages in a state

of nature, are little better than wild mustard; and cotton, now one of the principal staples and a source of wealth to our country, in its original state could scarcely be appropriated to the use of man. These are but a few instances; the whole catalogue of agricultural products were in the same state till human wisdom and industry improved them by cultivation. If, then, such has been done, may we not fairly conclude that the process of improvement may be continued? for as it is not allowed to human nature to attain a state of perfection, so we may fairly conclude that the works of man are imperfect and are capable of improvement *ad infinitum*.

Leaf Manure—Orange Farm.—The recommendation of leaves as a manure by Mr. Meade of Virginia, merits attention. Their value has been satisfactorily ascertained at Orange Farm, in the vicinity of Baltimore. At this farm, they are collected by large rakes, large baskets and large carts. They are in the first instance, spread in great abundance as a bedding for about 100 cows, besides calves, oxen, horses and hogs. The cow stables being spacious and well ventilated, the cows are kept in them, day and night, during the whole winter, and during the cold, cool and wet weather of the other seasons. Each cow has her appropriate stall and halter. Their dung and urine fall into a trough, which extends the whole length of each stable, so that they lie not at all on their own dirt. Into these troughs, certain portions of the leaves are occasionally raked. Their entire contents are twice every day removed by wheelbarrows into the barn-yard, and thence they are taken into the fields in carts, with wheels so broad, that this all important work is never interrupted by the wet and soft condition of the ground. At this farm, it has been found that dung mixed with leaves, is spread on the fields much more easily, and what is infinitely more important, much more equally, than if mixed with straw.

By thus using leaves, all the straw and corn stalks are cut, and by a simple steam apparatus, are boiled with certain short feed and converted into food. It may appear that the cutting of so large a quantity of straw and corn stalks, must be excessively laborious. The fact, however, is, that the labour of cutting is performed by two or three dogs, and the labour of feeding the machine, may be performed by a boy or a woman. These dogs, moreover, without the attendance of any person, do pump all the water necessary for the whole stock, as there is no spring or running water on the farm. They also cut the hay which is generally fed, with a view to saving, in the troughs. They likewise perform other minor jobs, such as turning the grindstone for the sharpening of the scythes, hoes, axes and other tools.

In the hogpen, the leaves are turned to a great account. It is a long and wide building. Through the middle and its whole length, is a feed passage with troughs on each side, which, upon the plan of a chicken coop, are fixed on the outside of the pen, so that not even a foot can be put in them. On each side of the feed passage, there is a range of partitions to suit the heads of the hogs of different sizes.

It is in aid of Mr. Meade's recommendation of leaves as a manure, that reference has been made to the long continued practice at this farm, and especially as the result of this practice goes to sustain his ideas. This farm consists of 300 acres, of which about 200 acres are in cultivation. And it may not be out of place here, to state, that the amount of the sales of its products, has for a series of years, been gradually increasing, and that the sales of last year, amounted to \$9,669. 73.

From the Journal of Law.

BURKE'S OPINION OF ENGLISH COURTS OF JUSTICE.

We insert the following as a curiosity not generally known.

Extract from a Letter written by EDMUND BURKE, to French Laurence, dated 15th February, 1797.

"But no wonder, that such villains as Owen should proceed as they do, when our Courts of Justice seem

by their proceedings, to be in league with every kind of fraud and injustice. They proceed, as if they had an intimate settlement of ten thousand a year to discuss, in an affair that might as well be decided in three weeks, as in three hundred years. They let people die, while they are looking for redress; and then all the proceedings are to begin over again, by those who may think they have an interest in them. While one suit is pending, they give knives an opportunity of repeating their offences, and laughing at them and their justice, as well they may. I wish heartily, that if the lawyers are of opinion that they may spin out this mockery a year or two longer, I may not vex my dying hours in chicanery, but let the villainy which their maxims countenance, take its course. As to any relief in the other courts," (he had been speaking of the Court of Chancery,) "I have been in them, and would not trust the fame and fortune of any human creature to them, if I could possibly help it. I have tried their justice in two cases of my own, and in one, in which I was concerned with others in a public prosecution, where they suffered the House of Commons in effect, to have the tables turned on them, and under colour of a defendant, be criminated for a malicious prosecution. I know them of old, and am only sorry at my present departure, that I have not had an opportunity of painting them in their proper colours. —But I allow, that it is better that even this kind of justice should exist in the country, than none at all."

Signs of a spirit of Liberty in Canada.

From the following article in the Montreal Gazette, it would seem that the Canadians contemplate the probability of following the example of the people of the United States, in separating themselves from the mother country. "A change has taken place in the Representative of his Majesty, and a new Legislature has been convoked to transact the business of the country. It is most sincerely to be hoped, that by their united exertions an end may be put to all party differences, and that an adjustment of all points of dispute may be obtained to the satisfaction of all parties. The province is rapidly advancing in wealth—her commerce is extending—and her population increasing. With a good soil and a healthy climate—with great capabilities and valuable internal resources, her future destiny is easily seen, and the fostering hand of an enlightened Legislature will tend much to advance the period when she will enter into comparison with the older countries of Europe, and take her place among the nations of the world."

POLITICAL.

There are certain editors who profess to advocate the cause of free trade, but who, through carelessness, or want of reflection, admit into their columns, without a single word of comment, articles extracted from other papers, the tendency of which is to promote the views of the opposite party. This conduct reminds one of the fable of the Stag and the Peasant. —When that noble animal sought protection from the pursuit of the huntsman, it was promised by the peasant; but, whilst the latter denied to the pursuers that he had seen the stag pass that way, he pointed with his finger to the spot where the unfortunate victim was concealed. The efforts of the tariff party to fasten the restrictive system upon the country, are unceasing. —Every mean is resorted to which can possibly operate upon the public mind to render it palatable, and to clothe it with the charms which fallacy alone can confer, and it therefore calls for a corresponding vigilance on the part of the friends of free trade, to counteract the efforts which are thus constantly making. It is, indeed, a duty which they owe to the cause of truth and to the country, not to be instrumental, in the slightest degree, in giving countenance to any publication which favors the policy which they know to be unsound and injurious to the public interests; but, if to please any portion of their subscribers, they feel themselves bound to administer poison to the community, let the bane be always accompanied by an antidote. There is no danger from error when truth is

allowed to travel by its side; and we would not hesitate to publish the strongest conceits which have ever been put forth by the school of political arithmeticians, if we were allowed, as we happily are in this Journal, to accompany them by the refutations of which we know they are all susceptible.

The present day may very appropriately be called "a time to try men's souls." This country has never been so near a political vortex as at this moment. If the freedom of industry, in its most full and unlimited extent, is not now rescued from the hands of those who have, for some years, trampled it under foot, what possibility will there be for its redemption under the CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, which is now erecting with all the speed of which so hideous and gigantic a structure admits, under the forms of a limited Constitution? Is not this a question calculated to excite the zeal, and arouse the patriotic spirit of every man in the land, who believes that the liberty of the hand is one of the most precious birth-rights of a nation descended from freemen? Can there be a political economist even amongst those whose literary pursuits exempt them from the turmoil and bustle of the political world, who can stand by and see the vital interests of a whole nation forever sacrificed, to gratify the avarice or the political ambition of those who can only rise to wealth and power upon their country's ruin? Is there any editor, whose mind is imbued with the truths of economical science, and who is, of course, convinced that the prosperity and true liberty of this whole people, depend upon the unimpeded rights of pursuing the business or occupation for which their mental and physical powers best qualify them, who is prepared to stand neutral in a contest involving the dearest rights of the present age, and the best hopes of posterity? Unfortunately, we fear there are too many such, and sorry are we to believe it. The day, however, will come, when the timid and lukewarm will in vain endeavor to mitigate the fury of the storm, which they could now avert by their interference. The day will come, when the power of the press, north of the Potomac, which, if wielded now in the cause of truth and justice, of Liberty, the Constitution, and the Union, would be omnipotent, will be as feeble as the idle wind which passes by unheeded. The responsibility, then, resting upon the conductors of the press, who conscientiously believe in the truth of the free trade doctrines, is of no ordinary magnitude. They have a high duty to perform, one which is greatly paramount to the duty they owe to any party or sect of politicians, or body of monopolists. They owe a duty to the country, and one which they are, at this crisis, solemnly called upon to perform. Can they look at the proceedings of the Legislatures of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and to the style and tone of the Messages of the Governors of those States, and of Virginia, and fancy that such a devotion to the cause of liberty, as has been by them proclaimed, is idle vapor? Can they look at the style and temper of the great mass of the papers published south of the Potomac, and read the opinion confidently expressed, even by some of the most moderate politicians, that, upon the abandonment of the restrictive system, will, in a great measure, depend the salvation of the Union, and not see that danger is at hand? It is impossible. Why, then, will they not step forward, and assist in averting the calamity, for calamity it will be, whether the issue be dissolution or consolidation? Between those two awful results, we see no middle ground, except in the abandonment of the restrictive system. They are the Scylla and Charybdis between which our ship of state has to steer, and to avoid them both requires nothing but that those who sail in the ship, should have a compass to direct their course. —This they cannot have but through the instrumentality of the press. If the press, therefore, do not assist, upon the press lies the weight of the responsibility of a shipwreck.

SENATE.
THURSDAY, FEB. 8.
SECOND SESSION.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 20th ult., in relation to the sales of land at Crawfordville, in Indiana, in November last, and transmitting reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of the General Land Office, on that subject. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duties on imported sugars. Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Hayne, from the clerks employed in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, praying for an increase of their salaries. On motion of Mr. Dudley, the Senate took up the bill granting an annuity of six thousand dollars to the Seneca tribe of Indians; and this bill, having been advocated by Messrs. Sanford, Smith, of Maryland, White, and Bell, and opposed by Mr. Forsyth, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 23 to 9. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 8.
Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the same had been referred, made a report adverse to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the pay of members of Congress; which was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. Mr. Livingston, on leave, introduced a bill to regulate the duties of clerks, employed in the Executive Departments of the Government. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, in which had been referred the memorial of the city authorities of St. Louis, Missouri, and the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative to the establishment of hospitals on the Western waters, made an unfavorable report thereon, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, prohibiting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the General Post Office, from examining persons dismissed from that Department, as to causes of their removal. On this question an animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Grundy, Clayton, Woodbury, and Holmes, took part; but before Mr. Holmes, concluded, he yielded the floor, and the resolution was laid on the table with a view to the Senate's proceeding to the consideration of Executive business. After a short time spent in secret session, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

Saturday, Feb. 8.—The Senate did not sit.

Monday, Feb. 7.

A report was received from the Postmaster General, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the last session of Congress, giving a list of contracts made by the Post Office Department, together with the number and compensation of the clerks employed in that Department; which was, on motion of Mr. Grundy, referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, with a view to a selection of such parts of it as it would be proper to have printed. Mr. Brown, in pursuance of notice given, introduced a bill to reduce the duties on sugar; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on alum salt. The bill granting nine thousand dollars annually to the Seneca tribe of Indians, was read the third time, and passed. The resolution of Mr. Grundy, restricting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from examining persons dismissed from that Department, as to the causes of their removal, was taken up; and Mr. Holmes having concluded his remarks in opposition to the resolution, was followed by Mr. Grundy, who argued in its support until three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Grundy, it is supposed, will resume his remarks tomorrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the duty on alum salt, which he prefaced with a speech, containing various facts and arguments in support of the measure; but before any question was taken as to granting leave, a question of order arose whether the bill could be consistently introduced, there being already a bill on the table for repealing the duties on a number of articles, among which was that of salt. This question was then, at the suggestion of Mr. Hayne, laid over for consideration. The bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, was read twice, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Sanford, Frelinghuysen, Bell, and Iredell. After the first and second reading, and reference of various bills from the House of Representatives, the Senate resumed, on the unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of Mr. Grundy, relative to

the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department; but, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, it was laid on the table, in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors opened, adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. Polk presented the memorial of Martha Randolph, only surviving daughter of the late ex-President Jefferson. Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a memorial from the citizens of Brookfield, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, providing for the removal of the southern Indians beyond the Mississippi. The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the Post Office Department, was taken up, and Mr. Grundy, addressed the Senate in its support until one o'clock, the hour fixed on for the election of printer when it was laid on the table. The Senate then commenced balloting for a printer for the next Congress. On the first ballot, forty-seven votes were given, 24 being necessary to a choice, of which Duff Green received 22, Gales & Seaton 22, scattering 3. There being no choice, a second ballot took place, which resulted in the same manner. On the third ballot, Duff Green received 23 votes, Gales & Seaton 22, scattering 2. There still being no choice, a fourth ballot took place, which resulted in the election of Duff Green, he having received 24 votes, Gales & Seaton 22, and scattering 1. The resolution of Mr. Grundy was then again taken up; and Mr. Grundy having resumed his remarks, continued until two o'clock. When Mr. Grundy had concluded, he was followed by Mr. Hendricks, one of the committee, who explained the course he had pursued in committee, and his views in relation to the subject. Mr. Clayton, then occupied the floor on the same subject, until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Clayton will continue his remarks tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to repeal that part of the act passed last session for the reduction of the duty on salt, which provides that after the 31st of December next, the duty should be 10 cents per bushel, instead of 15, as at present. The object of the bill was to continue the duty now levied. A discussion took place upon the subject, in which Messrs. Tucker, Speight, Mallory, Wilde, and McCreery, took part, until the debate was suspended by the close of the hour. Mr. Broadhead presented a memorial from Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, praying for an issue of small silver coins, in lieu of the foreign ones at present circulated. It was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Thursday next was, on motion of Mr. Dredge, set apart for the consideration of business relating exclusively to the District of Columbia; after which, the bill on the claims of Mr. Monroe was taken up, and, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. Mr. Ramsey, gave notice that he should, on Monday, call up the Post Office bill. The amendment to the general appropriation bill, proposing to strike out the item for the payment of the salary of the Minister, to Russia, was then discussed by Mr. Burges, till after four o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Tucker offered an amendment to the bill reported on the preceding day by Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Manufactures, on the subject of repealing that part of the act of last session of Congress, which provides for the reduction of the duties on salt, after the 31st of December next, from 15 cents to 10 cents per bushel. The purpose of Mr. Tucker's amendment was to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert a bill for the total repeal of the duty on that necessary of life. Mr. Rencher presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Wilmington, North Carolina, relative to the discriminating duties on American tonnage in the ports of Spain and Portugal. After the presentation of various memorials and reports, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reduce the number of the cadets at West Point Academy; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for this day. On motion of Mr. Drayton, the bill for the settlement of the claims of South Carolina on the United States, for services rendered during the late war, was made the special order for Monday next. The bill from the Senate for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, was reported without amendment, by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order for tomorrow. The bill on the subject of the salt duties was then taken up, and debated at great length Mr. Chilton moved to lay it on the table but subsequently withdrew the motion. Messrs. McCree-

ry, Thompson, of Georgia, Haynes, Storriger, Blair, of South Carolina, Huntington, White, Mallory, Nuckolls and Carson, spoke upon the question until the expiration of the hour. The bill respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe, was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 115 to 88. Mr. McDuffie moved to reconsider the vote of the House last year on the bill concerning the claims of the lady of the late Commodore Decatur; but the motion was negatived. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills. Friday being one of the days assigned for that purpose. The House adjourned at half past four o'clock.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Hunt, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the State of Missouri to sell certain lands reserved for the support of schools and other public objects; which was read twice, and postponed until Monday. Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill explanatory of the act passed last year, for the benefit of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line during the war of the revolution. It was read twice, and postponed till Wednesday. Mr. Wickliffe, from the same committee, introduced a bill for the final adjustment of certain land claims in Louisiana; which was also read a first and second time, and deferred till Monday. A variety of other bills and reports were presented and acted upon; among the former of which was a bill reported by Mr. Everett, of Mass., from the select committee on the subject, for a grant of land to the asylum for the blind in Boston. It was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution for the purchase of 216 copies of the debates on the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, and for the printing of an extra copy of the reports of the House, for the use of the members. It was, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, referred to the Committee on the Library. The bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures, respecting the continuance of the present duties on salt, was discussed by Messrs. Williams, Speight, Sutherland, Thompson, of Georgia, Mallory, and Pettis; and, ultimately, on motion of the first named gentleman laid upon the table, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 145 to 41. The bill previously ordered for engrossment, was read a third time, and passed; and the remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

Monday, Feb. 9.

A more than usual number of petitions and memorials were presented; among the latter of which was one submitted by Mr. Coleman, from Kentucky, soliciting the loan, free of interest, of \$80,000, for the use of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company. After the transaction of some further business of a private nature, Mr. Mallory moved that the report of the Committee on Manufactures, accompanying the bill to repeal so much of the act passed last session, as reduced the duty on salt from 15 to 10 cents per bushel, after the 1st January last, be printed. Mr. Carson objected to the motion. Mr. Chilton also objected to the printing of this report, for various reasons. It was decidedly of an *ex parte* character; and so far as the House had been informed, presented no views on the subject that had not been again and again urged before the House and the nation; it was ill timed; the object of every man who was sincerely desirous of promoting the harmony, the peace and happiness of the country, should be to heal, not arouse and irritate the excitement that existed on the subject of this report in a large section of the country; and he hoped that every effort to fan the flame of discord by disseminating this document, and to oppress still further a majority of the people of this country, by increasing this obnoxious duty, would meet, as it deserved, the disapprobation of the House; and he trusted that the motion to print the report might sleep forever with the bill which accompanied it—on the table. The motion to lay on the table was rejected, however, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 88 yeas, 100 noes; and the report was ordered to be printed. A variety of bills were reported; after which, 6,000 copies of the report of the select committee on the subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue, were ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. White, of New York, for the printing of 8,000 extra copies of the report relative to the repeal of the 25th section of the judiciary act, (the section which renders the judgments or decrees of State Courts subject to the revision, affirmation, or reversal of the Supreme Court of the United States,) was taken up; and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Buchanan, Haynes, Doddridge, and Gordon took part, was agreed to. A message was received from the President, respecting the correspondence as to the location of the Potawatomi Indians. The House then resumed the discussion of the general appropriation bill; the question being the

motion of Mr. Stanberry to strike out the item for the payment of the salary of the United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Burges concluded his remarks, and was replied to by Mr. Cambreleng; when at nearly five o'clock, and adjournment took place. Mr. Alexander has the floor upon this subject for tomorrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Messrs. Broadhead, of N. Hampshire, Cahoon, of Vermont, Finch, of N. York, and Wilson, of Maryland, by unanimous consent, presented petitions; which were referred in the usual course. Several bills were introduced and reports presented from the standing committees, which underwent legislative action. Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to extend the limits of the city of Georgetown; which was read twice, and made the order of the day for tomorrow. A number of bills from the Senate were received and acted upon; subsequently to which the Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; which, on motion of Mr. McCoy, was ordered to be printed. The Speaker also announced the receipt of a communication from the War Department, on the subject of the United States' army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, at the motion of Mr. Drayton. The general appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Stanberry to expunge the item of \$9,000 for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Russia, was again considered and debated by Messrs. Alexander, Pearce, Blair, of S. Carolina, Dwight, Storrs, of New York, Carson, Stanberry, Buchanan, and Bates. At five o'clock the House adjourned. Mr. Archer has the floor upon this subject for tomorrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Committee on the District of Columbia, was, on the motion of Mr. Varnum, discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the City of Washington for widening F and G streets. Mr. Doddridge, from the same committee, reported a bill in amendment of the act to incorporate the inhabitants of Washington; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole for tomorrow. The Committee on the Library was, on the motion of Mr. Everett, of Mass., discharged from the further consideration of the proposals of S. Converse, for the publication of a stereotype edition of the laws of the United States; and the proposition was referred to the same Committee of the Whole as to the proposals of D. Green, on the same subject, had been committed to. After the transaction of some further business, Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for improving certain harbors and making surveys; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Spencer, of New York, from the Committee of Agriculture, introduced a bill for the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of silk; which was read twice, and made the special order for Wednesday next. The resolution for printing 6,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, concerning the repeal of the 25th section of the judiciary act, was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Crawford and Daniel till the expiration of the hour. The bill for the better encouragement of the culture of the vine and olive, was read a third time, and passed; as also were various other bills from the Senate. The bill making appropriations for the service of the Government for the year 1831, was taken up; the question being upon the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the item of \$9,000 for the salary of the Minister to Russia. The previous question was called and seconded, and the bill was passed, without the amendment, on a division by yeas and nays, of 158 to 3. The House then on motion of Mr. Buchanan, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors to the United States, and after considering it, rose and reported; whereupon, the House adjourned.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. Editors: On Friday last, I attended a School Exhibition in the neighborhood of Mrs. Barringer, under the direction of Mr. Narlin, a young man highly spoken of as a Teacher.

Although the day was extremely cold and unpleasant for a performance of this kind conducted as it was in the open air, yet a large number of persons of both sexes from the surrounding Settlement had collected for the purpose of witnessing the Exhibition, which to them as well as myself was a novelty. It commenced about 11 o'clock and continued until some time in the evening, when from the inclemency of the weather they were compelled to postpone the balance until some future day. Most of the pieces acted were Dialogues, selected principally from ancient works. There were some single

pieces of a declamatory character to give variety to the scene. Not being acquainted with the young men who composed the School, I must be accused of partiality when I state that most of them sustained their parts very well. Indeed I might say with much propriety that considering their ages and opportunities they exceeded my expectations.

Nay, several parts were acted in a style that would have done credit to Schools of a higher order.

While witnessing this Exhibition a thought struck me very forcibly how much good might be brought about through the instrumentality of School Exhibitions, especially if rightly conducted and the pieces well selected. On such an occasion, it is presumed that hundreds would be attracted by the novelty of the pieces and the variety they afford, when perhaps on no other occasion would they be induced to attend.

Hence pieces selected and written expressly for the occasion and addressed to the understanding of the audience, setting forth the advantages of a good Education and the necessity of bringing up children in the way they should go, would do more towards raising the moral and literary tone of the community than almost any other method which could be devised.

From this view of the subject, I am fully persuaded that Exhibitions ought to be more encouraged and patronized. Nay, Schools in general should be more visited and encouraged by the intelligent and liberal minded than they are. No one but a Teacher, or one conversant with the subject, can realize the benefits which result from visitations and examinations of schools by parents and those who feel interested in the education of our youth.

They not only encourage the Teacher but act like magic on the Scholars. Every pupil who has the least spark of ambition to excel his class mates, will be very apt to exert it on an occasion in which he thinks his efforts will prove successful. Such is most invariably the case in quarterly examinations; and if they were more frequent, the more extended would be their influence. Who is there among us that has ever been examined at School and heard the din of preparation and not felt the force of these remarks. Sir, the very idea calls to mind the "by gones" when

"You would scarce expect one of my age To speak in public on the Stage."

To conclude, we have among us Benevolent Societies, Tract Societies, Temperance Societies, Missionary Societies, &c. all having in view the promotion of good principles, but let me humbly ask where is the Society to promote and advance the interest of our common Schools in which are laid the foundation of all morals and principles? Sir, permit me to request you, and through the medium of your paper, your readers, "to look first on this picture, and then on that."

A SPECTATOR.

Salisbury, Feb'y 7th. 1831.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

An election for two Commissioners, and a Magistrate of Police, took place on Saturday, the 5th inst. and resulted in the choice of Andrew Matthieu, (one of the former Board,) and Maxwell Chambers, as Commissioners, and Daniel Meenan, Magistrate of Police. The Board now stands—

Daniel Meenan, Magistrate of Police—Maxwell Chambers, George Vogler, Andrew Matthieu, Ebenezer Dickson and Moses L. Brown, Commissioners.

The Board met on Tuesday evening and made the following appointments:

Ebenezer Dickson, Treasurers.

Benjamin Austin, Clerk.

Assessors—Isaac Burns, Michael Brown,

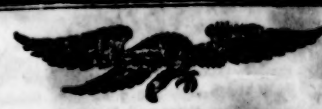
Thomas L. Cowan.

Inspectors of north west Ward—Eugene Allemong, John Beard, Jr. John Boardman.

Inspectors of south west Ward—Daniel H. Cress, Wm. J. Polk, James B. Hampton.

Inspectors of south east Ward—Wm. H. Slaughter, Wm. D. Crawford, Samuel Fraley.

Inspector of north east Ward—Daniel Long, George Fraley, John Gurnam.



Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 21, 1831.

The Communication of Westman was received too late for publication this week. It shall appear in our next.

Several attempts have been made at this session of Congress to cripple the tariff, but they have been so far unsuccessful. Of the fate of Mr. Haynes' resolution to reduce the duty on brown sugar, we have not yet had any accounts. Should it succeed it will have one effect at least—that of alienating the affection of Louisiana for the tariff, and most eventually detach her support to the American system. The supporters of that system have resorted to various schemes for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Southern delegation in Congress from the subject of the tariff. As this is a short session, and a great deal of the time of Congress has been taken up with other business which could not be delayed, we cannot expect now that any thing will be done to relieve the Southern people from the unequal burden of taxation imposed upon them by the tariff. Perhaps it may be more judicious to let the subject rest for the present, and with renewed vigor, commence operations at the next session of Congress.

If we have not mistaken the public sentiment very much we think the opposition to the tariff will then be much stronger both as it regards numbers and weight of character and influence. How is it possible that any measure so partial and iniquitous in its operations can be sustained much longer? We are thinking people much addicted to dabbling in politics, as the phrase goes, and since the public attention has been lately attracted to the tariff by the great excitement which prevailed upon the subject we can claim the credit of a large accession to the number of those who view the present tariff as not only unconstitutional but as unwholesome and unjust. The good sense of the people is the best and surest corrective of unsound and oppressive legislation. We think that its influence will be exhibited when the tariff question comes up again for discussion. The next elections will present another face to affairs. The people have discovered the errors of past legislation and they will apply the corrective. Those who have been guilty of political transgression had better begin to reform or they may have to pay the forfeit of their sins. A pardon will be extended to all in these days of change and reform, but who will alledge the discovery of new lights. But we would suggest that they be done in time—for we are told that a death-bed repentance does not always have its desired effect. The modification of the tariff must produce the decay of the system of internal improvements. The body cannot survive when the "soul" wings its flight; neither can the system of internal improvements be sustained when there is no surplus revenue in the treasury to furnish the means of constructing roads and canals. That the basis of the present tariff is unsound—that the system is universally abhorred as a badge of slavery—detested as the livery of servitude, and will be immolated upon the altar of Freedom by the free SPIRIT of the PEOPLE is as certain as that the earth revolves round the Sun. We subjoin the following just and eloquent remarks from the LINCHBURG JEFFERSONIAN, one of the most enlightened republican prints in the Union:

We believe that facts authorize us to say, that in the opinion of the most enlightened Statesmen of the South, a dismemberment of the Union, (and, perhaps civil war) is the inevitable consequence of a perseverance in the obnoxious policy of *harmful duties*. It is therefore, to the PEOPLE of this REPUBLIC, a subject of the deepest importance,—in every way worthy of their calm, serious, and solemn deliberations. In order to give the people a fair opportunity of reasoning for themselves, and of forming their own opinions, we extract from the Constitution that clause from which the power of protection is mainly derived. It is as follows:

"Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises;—to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and General Welfare of the United States."

These are the *magic* words which have been the source of so great and bitter dissensions;—and which yet promise to ourselves, our children, and our common country, so many evils to come! And can it be true, that honest, unprejudiced, and intelligent men, should differ in their opinions as to the power given by these words, and the purposes for which that power was given? And is that difference of opinion so invincibly obstinate—so madly perverse, as that the union, happiness, and liberty of *twenty millions* of freemen, must be offered up as a sacrifice to appease the angry passions, and glut the inordinate ambition of a few proud and aspiring Leaders? Strange as may be the admission, we are compelled by truth to say—*It should seem so!* But if this event happen, what reason shall we render in posterity—what garbled tale shall we trumpet up, to justify ourselves to future times, for having become Slaves! Slaves of the very worst kind; of the lowest debasement and degradation, who neither have a right to hold, the product of their own labour, nor to reason with him who takes it away?

We have never yet been able to perceive any grounds for a difference of opinion, as regards the power and the objects of the power conferred on Congress by the clause above quoted. And we cannot help believing, but that that difference of opinion which exists, is owing

to the very inherent difficulty in, or doubt as to, the meaning of the clause, but to the selfish cunning and inordinate ambition of particular Leaders, and the low and vulgar subservience of *parliament* look—by which the true merits of the question have been kept concealed from the eyes of the PEOPLE, to whom they are responsible.

We copy an able article from the Banner of the Constitution and would recommend it for the perusal of our readers. It exhibits in the strongest point of view the reckless extravagance of the National Legislature in the construction of roads and canals. This is a feature in that system of internal improvements which has been but little regarded by those of the Republican party who think that the general government is empowered to make internal improvements of a national character. A man may have the right to spend his money, and may spend it, and yet not judiciously. It is precisely the case with the Federal government. The right is claimed and exercised to spend the national treasure in the construction of roads and canals, but no regard is had to time or place. In their appropriations for the purposes of internal improvement the national Legislature has exhibited a total absence of judgment and economy. They construct roads and canals before they are wanted, and almost immediately by the side of each other. This shows the impropriety of entrusting so important a branch of legislation with a body so heedless and inattentive, and which has, in such matters, the strongest claim to the epithet of spendthrift.

The Editor of the Banner of the Constitution warns the conductors of those prints that advocate the principles of Free Trade to beware of the practice of admitting any thing into their Journals opposed to that system unless it is with a view to publish a refutation. He says if you administer the bane, let the antidote go with it. He very happily illustrates the injurious and fatal tendency of such a practice by introducing the fable of the Stag and the Peasant. The former being hotly pursued by the hunters made an agreement with the latter that he should lie in a place of concealment about the Peasant's barnyard and that he [the Peasant] was not to divulge his hiding place. The Peasant denied that he had seen the Stag, but, with his finger, pointed out the spot where the unsuspecting animal lay. So it is with a portion of those who pretend to advocate the principles of Free Trade. They admit freely into their Journals, arguments and assertions which contradict their own doctrines and yet do not offer a word by way of refutation.

We have attended two of the lectures upon astronomy delivered in this place by Mr. Wheeler, and acknowledge with a great deal of unfeigned pleasure that he has fully sustained the reputation which preceded him and which he has never failed to carry with him from all quarters where he has lectured. It is unnecessary for us to sum up the various subjects comprised in his lectures or to add one word more in support of the acknowledged utility of his mode of imparting information upon the science of astronomy.

The trial of the Ex-Ministers of France is now in progress before the Chamber of Peers. The inquiry into their conduct will, no doubt, be lengthy but rarely interesting. The conductor of the prosecution which has been ordered by the Chamber of Deputies disclaimed all intention on the part of that body to hunt them down as victims but only asked that justice should be dealt out as well to the accused as to the French Nation. The prevailing opinion in France is that she must make war with Austria and Prussia should they persist in their design to interfere in the affairs of our old. If so, there must be a general war in Europe.

There are daily complaints coming to us about the miscarriage of papers issued from this office. Where the fault lies we can not discover. It is impossible. A Post-master in one of the neighboring counties writes to us thus: "The last numbers of your paper for this office came by the way of Charlotte." He adds "a little attention to this is necessary."

The following statement was furnished us by Mr. Wheeler, who is now lecturing in this place upon Astronomy:

The great annular Eclipse for 1831 took place, as was calculated, on Saturday last. The day was fine beyond description. Not a cloud was seen above the horizon during the day. In the morning, great anxiety was felt by the citizens of the place and many smoked glasses prepared to witness the approaching scene. At half past 10 o'clock (Salisbury time) the shadow of the Moon first touched the right limb of the Sun's disk, and as it slowly advanced, it appeared somewhat indented through the Telescope on the extreme edge. No sensible change was seen or felt until about 11 o'clock, when the Thermometer commenced falling and the shadows of objects became less defined. As the heavens became more and more obscured, the Thermometer descended more rapidly—when at 44 minutes past 12 o'clock, it was found to have sunk 174 degrees. At this time, the greatest obscuration took place, and the Moon appeared as if placed central on the Sun, surrounded with a luminous ring. This annular appearance (admitting Salisbury to be central) extended fifty miles in all directions. For several minutes previous, and after the greatest obscuration, Venus appeared East of the Sun, and Jupiter on the West, together with several stars of the first magnitude. The whole duration was 3 hours, 8 minutes and 30 seconds at this place. This Eclipse was not less remarkable for its sublime and remarkable appearance than for its being the commencement of a series of several other Eclipses of the

Sun which are to take place in the short space of five years. The first on the 3rd July 1832, total in Cuba; the second on the 30th November 1834, total in Charleston, South Carolina; the third on the 15th May 1835, annular near Cuba, and the fourth on the 9th September 1838, annular and central in Virginia.

In consequence of the unusual number of new advertisements this week with other important matter we have been compelled to postpone several Editorial articles prepared for this paper.

At Harris' Mine in Mecklenburg county the proprietors have gathered between 600 and 1000 pennyweights of gold from one half bushel of ore. This is a large quantity to be collected from so small a parcel of ore.

We understand that the mill of Mrs. Douthett on the Forks of the Yadkin has been entirely consumed by fire with a large quantity of grain. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The precise quantity of grain destroyed is not known.

The Editor of the United States Telegraph has been elected Printer to the United States Senate upon the third ballot by a majority of three over Gales & Seaton. Having been elected likewise by the House of Representatives, he is constituted sole Printer to the next Congress.

BYMICAL.

MARRIED, in this town, on Tuesday evening last, by Daniel Meenan, Esq. Miss A. Gilan, N. D. to Miss Sarah A. Bailey.

In this county, on the 10th inst, by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. John Overcash to Miss Milkey Vost.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Feb. 18.—Cotton (in seed) 8 1/2; clean 7, flour 5 1/2 to 4 1/2, corn 70 to 75, beef 2 1/2 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 2 1/2, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oil 30 to 33, pork 4 to 4 1/2, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 83, iron 5, butter 12 1/2.

South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Feb. 12.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 70 a 75, flaxseed 1.30 a 1.20, flour, 14 a 4 1/2, molasses 45 a 50, sugar 9 a 12 1/2, salt 75 a 75, whiskey 38 a 40, wheat 80 a 90.

Columbia, Feb. 12.—Cotton 7 to 10, Flour bbl. 5 1/2 a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.

Camden, Feb. 12.—Cotton 7 1/2 a 9, flour 55 to 60, out of the wagon, Camden Mills. 87 50, wheat \$1 1-3, corn 75, oats 30, salt 75, whiskey 30 a 62 1/2, bacon 125.

Charleston, Feb. 7.—Cotton 9 a 10 1/2, flour 6 1/2 a 6 1/2, whiskey 35 a 40, corn 70 a 75, lard 11 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 45 a 60, corn 58 a 60, coffee 10 a 12.—North Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 a per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. WHEELER, WILL deliver his two last lectures in this place, on Monday and Tuesday next at half past seven o'clock. N. B. For particulars, see hand bills.

Salisbury, Feb. 17, 1831.

Fifty Dollars Reward. LOST.

A calf skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthett's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th inst. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward. JOHN A. MERONY.

February 12th 1831. 59-f

Broke Jail, ABOUT the 30th of December, 1830, a Negro Woman by the name of HANNAH.

She says she belongs to Gabriel Parks, of Monroe county. Hannah is a large black young wench, about 26 years of age, middling thick lips, and as near as I recollect, a small scar on her left wrist. When she went away she had on a white homespun frock, and carried with her a calico, and one other frock, not recollected. Any persons taking up said negro woman and lodging her in any jail so that I can get her shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ELIPHALET HALE.

Sailor of Warren county Georgia.

January, 27 2-60

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

STAGES FROM WARRENTON TO DANVILLE.

THIS Stage will leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. arrive at Oxford same days. Leave Oxford every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Danville at 9 P. M. same days. Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Milton at 8 A. M. and at Oxford same days. Leave Oxford at 4 o'clock A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday and arrive at Warrenton in time for passengers to take the stage north to Petersburg.

This route combines more advantages and facilities than most routes in the southern country; and for comfort and convenience it is not surpassed. Persons travelling to Petersburg, Richmond, or any place to the north can enter the stage at Danville either Monday or Thursday at 3 A. M. arrive at Milton at 8 o'clock and at Warrenton next days in time for the stage going northward and arrive at Petersburg Wednesday and Saturday by 3 o'clock P. M. Thus performing the route of 177 Miles in three days. Price of Fare thro' \$10.00, and arrive in New York in six days from Danville or Milton. Persons travelling south can leave Petersburg every Monday and Thursday and arrive in Warrenton next days in time to take the stage to Milton or Danville.

This line intersects at Warrenton the Main daily line running North or South. It also meets the Norfolk line via Martinsborough and Halifax N. C. Persons travelling north who do not wish to go thro' Petersburg, can go in this line to Norfolk and there meet the Steam Boats, direct to Washington City, Baltimore &c. This line also meets at Oxford a stage from Raleigh: At Milton it also intersects the stage line from Fredericksburg Va. to Powelton, Georgia: And at Danville meets with a line of stages from Lynchburg Va. and another from Salem, N. C. twice a week which extends via Morganton, Brindletown, Greenville &c. to the south.

The Proprietor pledges himself to keep comfortable Coaches, first rate teams, sober and steady drivers; and by these means hopes to obtain a share of patronage.

Passage from Warrenton to Danville \$5.00. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

JAMES W. JEFFREYS.

February, 5th. 1831. 6-65.

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold-mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interests satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber by mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of 5 or \$10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth st.

Philadelphia. 4-62

Feb. 3, 1831.

State of North Carolina.

Superior Court of Law, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAVER and wife vs. Joanna Hartly, Dussilla, Christena, Alex, Rebecca, Edith, Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Hartly: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday on September, 1830. 6-64 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c. c.

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

Feb. 17th, 1831, 59th

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into a partnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises 139 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN, FRANK COCHRAN.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN.

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Black and Gold, Italian Lustings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Black, Gold, and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd, do in great variety.
Gold, changeable, black, and blue silk, Marcellines.

3-4 Black and Gold, Bombazines.
Crape de Lyons, plain and Fig'd, Mantles.
Plain and Fig'd, Poplins, Algerines, Palmistines of the newest styles.
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Mantles.

Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses, Spencers, and Pongee Flap and Bonnets.

Black and Colored Italian Gravats, Imitation, do. Black, Beaver, Silk and Horse-Hair Gloves, Gros de Naples and Gains, Garniture, Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles, English and French Silk Hosiery, and 1/2 Hose, Embroidered and Open work do.

Linon Cambrics and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Burets, Brown Cotelets, &c.

Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Caps, Capes, Pelorines, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with complete assortment of 4 1/2 5 7-4 and 8-4 Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected this stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New York, Jan. 1, 1831. 17-66

Carriage-Making BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that having dissolved the co-partnership with Cyrus W. West, they continue to carry on the above Business in all its various branches, and are now making, and will in future keep on hand such work, as in their line of business is usually made in this part of the country. Repairs of all kinds will be done on the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. Country produce will be taken in part pay for their work, at the market prices. The subscribers solicit the continuance of public patronage and are confident that they will be able to merit it, by unremitting attention to business and a faithful execution of their work. Their shop is at the old stand of Cyrus West and Company, a few doors north-east of Mr. Stougher's house of entertainment.

WILLIAM T. BLUM, GEORGE M. HARRIS.

Two fine pannel GIGS for sale at this establishment, which will be disposed of low, for cash, or good notes.

N. B.—The Firm of the co-partnership of Cyrus W. West & Co. having expired, all those indebted to that firm are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts with Wm. T. Blum, either by cash or notes; this being necessary, in order to close that concern. Those who fail to comply with this request, may expect to have their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM. T. BLUM, In behalf of the Firm.

February, 1831. 3-59 60, 61

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many petitions which are presented in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. L. EDWARDS, First Clerk Pension Office.

WILLIAM GORDON, First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$3; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

POETRY.

FROM THE CATHARTIC RECORD.
THE SEA.

There's grandeur in the sea!
When demons meet in the angry sky
And the wind God sweeps o'er the ocean's
breast,
When storms are high and billows are high
And the foam is white on their swelling crest;
When the sea-birds shriek, and the waters roar
As the canals are swept by their rushing shock,
When they heave in their wrath on the sound-
ing shore
And dash their spray on the shivering rock.
There's beauty in the sea!

There's grandeur in the sea!
When the clouds, as their tinted shadows pass,
Are pictured upon the quiet deep,
And the waters glow like molten glass,
And the winds are hushed and the billows
sleep:
When golden suns from their glittering cars
Are gilding the waves with their own bright
hue;
On the silver moon and the crystal stars
Are sparkling with light its stainless blue,
There's beauty in the sea!

There's music in the sea.
When the moon-lit ripple just kisses the sand
With a low soft murmur and sleeps again;
When the wooing tide embraces the strand,
And a deep voice comes from the chiding
main;
When the billow leaps on the shrinking beach,
And the earth resounds with the joy of waves,
And echo sings back their stormy speech
From the shouting rocks and the ringing caves,
There's music in the sea.

THE LANGUAGE OF A TRUELOVER.

Withdraw not yet those lips and fingers,
Whose touch to mine is rapture's spell;
Life's joy for us a moment lingers,
And death seems in the world—farewell,
The hour that bids us part and go,
It sounds not yet, oh! no, no, no.

Time, while I gaze upon thy sweetneam,
Flies like a courier night the goal;
To-morrow where shall be his footsteps,
When thou art parted from my soul?
Our heart shall beat, our tears shall flow,
But not together—no, no, no!—CAMPBELL.

Variety.

KNOWLEDGE and her DAUGHTER.
A FABLE.

Knowledge, the daughter of Jupiter,
descended from the skies to visit man.
She found him naked and helpless, living
on the spontaneous fruits of the earth,
and little superior to the ox that grazed
beside him. She clothed and fed him;
she built him palaces; she showed him
the hidden riches of the earth, and point-
ed with her finger the course of the stars
as they rose and set in the horizon. Man
became rich with her gifts, and accom-
plished from her conversation. In pro-
cess of time Knowledge became acquain-
ted with the schools of the philosophers;
and being much taken with their theories
and their conversation, she married one
of them. They had many beautiful and
healthy children; but among the rest was
a daughter of a different complexion from
all the rest, whose name was Doubt. She
grew up under many disadvantages; she
had a great hesitation in her speech; a
cast in her eye, which, however, was keen
and piercing; and was subject to nervous
tremblings. Her mother saw her with
dislike; but her father, who was of the
sect of the Pyrrhonists, cherished and
taught her logic, in which she made a
great progress. The Muse of History
was much troubled with her intrusions;
she would tear out whole leaves, and blot
over many pages of her favorite works.
With the divines her deprecations were
still worse; she was forbidden to enter a
church; notwithstanding which, she
would slip in under the surplice, and
spend her time in making mouths at the
priest. If she got a library, she destroyed
or blotted over the most valuable ma-
nuscripts. A most unconfident child; she
was never better pleased than when she
could unexpectedly trip up her mother's
heels, or expose a rent or unseemly patch
to her flowing and ample garment. With
mathematicians she never meddled; but
in all other systems of knowledge she in-
truded herself, and her breath diffused a
mist over the page which often left it
scarcely legible. Her mother at length
said to her, "Thou art my child, and I
know it is decreed that while I tread
this earth thou must accompany my foot-
steps; but thou art mortal, I am immor-
tal; and there will come a time when I
shall be freed from thy intrusion, and
shall pursue my glorious track from star
to star, and from system to system, with-
out impediment and without check."

State of Education in various parts of the World.

From late European papers the fol-
lowing statements are made respecting
the state of education in various parts
of the globe.

From 1800 up to 1880, the follow-

ing has been the gradual increase of
establishments for education on the
Lancasterian system. In Europe, 10,-
000 schools, affording instruction to
4,700,000 children in the first rudiments
of education; in Asia, 1000,
with 500,000 children; in Africa,
130, with 50,000 children; in Amer-
ica, 1000, with 380,000 children; and
in Australia, 100, with 25,000 chil-
dren.

Since the year 1789, up to 1820,
there have been established in Europe
5,300 free schools, calculated to edu-
cate 1,650,000 children. In Asia
4000 schools, educating 200,000 chil-
dren of both sexes; in Africa, 50,
with 20,000 children; in America,
400, with 125,000 children; and in
Australia, New South Wales, 10
schools, instructing 500 children.

In Denmark there have been 37 dif-
ferent works published on education
and morals, and the benefits to be de-
rived by the poorer classes in mutual
instruction; Sweden, 5; in Germany,
34; in England, 189; in France, 201;
in Italy, 1, in Spain 6; in Portugal,
2; and in Greece, 3.

A Limb of the Law.—A gentleman
who was quitting the Court of King's
Bench, found some difficulty in pre-
siding his way out, and coming too
closely in contact with the gown of a
barrister, the latter exclaimed, "do
mind, sir, don't tear one to pieces."
"No, sir," said the gentleman, "that
is your business, not mine."

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that
they are now opening their full supply of
GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable
and cheap

Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Cassinetts,
Hats,
Shoes,
Saddlery,
Stationary,
Groceries,
Cultery,
Quensware,
Domestics,
Calicoes,
Silks, Sattins,
Ribbons, &c.
Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 43tf

TIN PLATE Workman

WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages
will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is
accustomed to work on Tinn's Machines.
DANIEL H. CRESS,
Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

No Tariff of Prices.

FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.

Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York.

OFFER for sale, the largest and most com-
plete assortment of Earthenware, Glass
China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c. which
the New York market will afford, comprising
every style and variety of the newest patterns.
They return their most cordial thanks to their
friends in the Southern States, for their support
in the persecution now carrying on against them.
for their refusal to join a combination in fixing
one tariff of prices of Groceries, throughout the
trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence
of our Southern friends that we have been en-
abled to survive thus far, in this most trying sit-
uation; exposed to the combined influence and
capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect
our ruin and expulsion from business. We
pledge ourselves to our friends to give them
every satisfaction in our power as regards the
quality of our goods, the excellence of our
packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash
or City Accompanies; and in return, solicit from
them a continuance of their patronage, and par-
ticularly request those who have influence with
their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we
trust the cause is one they are all interested in,
and much benefit will accrue to us from their
friendly act in this way. It has been said, the
Combination was broken up. As it regards
prices, this is true, and all we think, friends or
foes will allow that we have effected this
change; but we do assure our friends, that at
no period since we commenced our system of
unshackled prices were we in greater want of
assistance than at the present moment. This
combination of men are leaving no means un-
tried for effecting our ruin, that they may re-
vive the old system: our credit and character
are assailed in every shape, our importations
waylaid and stopped in every instance where
threats are sufficient to intimidate the manu-
facturers from supplying us; in fine, no vexation
or trouble which the malice of men could de-
vise has been neglected in this struggle to sub-
due us. We once more call upon every friend
of a free trade to come up to our support, and
pledge ourselves to give them no cause to re-
pent of their liberality. 6162

T. J. BARROW & Co.
88 Water street, above Old Slip.

\$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named
Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten
inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast
walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person
delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be
paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that
I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.
January 1st, 1831. 52tf

N. B. The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel
will please insert the above four times and
forward his account to this office.

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY,
ARE now receiving and opening at their
Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of
**New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,**

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased
in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall
importations, which they will sell as low as an
GOODS can be had in this part of the country.
They respectfully invite their customers and the
public generally, to call and examine their as-
sortment, hear prices, and judge for them-
selves.

All kinds of Mercantile produce will be
taken in exchange for Goods.
N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their
Store provided for the accommodation of per-
sons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs
convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Execu-
tors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse
Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Da-
vidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to
all persons having claims, debts, dues, or de-
mands against said estate, to present them for
payment, duly authenticated within the time
prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead
in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Ex'rs.
SAM'L HARGRAVE, }
August 13th, 1830. 33tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are re-
quested to come forward and make payment, as
no indulgence can be given.

NORTH CAROLINA

Literary, Scientific, and Military
INSTITUTION.

CAPT. BINGHAM respectfully informs the
citizens of North Carolina, that the duties
of the above institution will be resumed on
Monday, the 10th of January next. The course
of education at this institution, it is believed, is
so well understood, that a particular exposition
at this time is unnecessary. The experience
and observations of the past year have suggest-
ed some improvements in the discipline of the
institution, that will receive immediate atten-
tion upon its re-opening. In relation to the
expenses of young gentlemen, I would ob-
serve that hereafter they must be under my im-
mediate supervision; and that no cadet will be
permitted to purchase any article, or contract
any accounts, without permission. All accounts
must be kept in my name, for which I will be
responsible; and parents and guardians are par-
ticularly requested not to pay any account that
is not approved and endorsed by me. All ne-
cessary expenses will be approved; those that
are not, will receive no countenance. The
amount of pocket money which students re-
quire, will necessarily be very little.

The Cadets will board in common, and will
be under the immediate supervision of the Su-
perintendent and officers of the institution, who
will be upon them every necessary care.

Any further information can be had on ap-
plication to the Superintendent.
TERMS—For those over 14 years of age,
\$175 per annum. Those under 14, \$160 per
annum. No extra charges except for clothing
and books. 3159
Oxford, N. Carolina, Dec. 22, 1830.

Notice.

WILL be hired on Saturday the 20th
March, at the late residence of
Matthew Locke dec'd. all the negroes be-
longing to the estate consisting of men,
women & children. A credit of twelve
months will be given with bond and ap-
proved security. Those indebted to the
estate are requested to come forward,
settle their accounts and make payment.
Those having claims against the estate
will present them for adjustment.
HENRY GILES, Administrator.
Salisbury Feb. 16th, 1831. 360.

COWAN & HAGUE.

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks
to the public for the liberal patron-
age extended to their Tailoring estab-
lishment in Concord, and beg leave to
inform them that they have employed a
sufficient number of workmen to enable
them to do business with the utmost dis-
patch. They regularly receive the latest
fashions from Philadelphia, and hope
they will not only be able to turn out work
with dispatch, but be also able to turn it
out in a neat and elegant style. Their
terms will be accommodating, and their
efforts to please, unceasing. Orders
from a distance shall meet the most
prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done
at their shop immediately on application.
Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58tf

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY vs. Jonathan E. Whit-
ley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that
the defendant resides without the limits of the
State, therefore ordered by the Court that pub-
lication be made for three months successively
in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Far-
mers Journal, for him to appear at our next
Superior Court to be held for the county of
Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte,
March next, and plead answer or demur to the said
petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso
and heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson,
Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th
Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D.
1831. 5m69 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. l.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and
the public generally, that he has removed
his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by
Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by
Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on
Main street, the west side, a few doors from the
Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING.

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest
notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of
Clothing in first rate style, having in his
employ six or seven first rate workmen, which
enables him to do work on the shortest notice.
All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be
done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be
most faithfully executed, according to directions,
and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions
from Philadelphia and New-York; which will
enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the
most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

WANTED

A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Cur-
led Maple, plank, for which a liberal price,
in cash, will be given. Apply to

ALEX. BUIS

AND

GEORGE FRALEY.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the Cab-
inet-making business of steady habits, and skill
in the business, can obtain good wages and con-
stant employment by application to,

A. BUIS

AND

GEO. FRALEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 55tf

Female School.

THE subscriber's FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL
(within one mile of Hillsboro') is opened
this day for the reception of Scholars. Terms
for board, tuition, books and stationery for a ses-
sion of five months, 75 dollars. Scholars will
be received at any period of the session, and a
correspondent deduction made in the charge.
The course of studies will be as comprehensive
as is consistent with a thorough instruction in
the most essential branches.

Instruction will be provided for such as de-
sire it, in Music, Painting and the French Lan-
guage at the usual extra charges. 8661

W. ANDERSON.

January 3d 1831

No longer to be put off.

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and
T. A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands
of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would
advise those interested, to call on him before ten
days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun-
ties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop
in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON
GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United
States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all
others, by those who have tried them; and
have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-
tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-
able as at any other shop in the Southern
country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-
est notice, and in the most substantial manner,
by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGMAN.

Lexington, May 26th 1830.

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during
the fall and winter a number of negroes
for which the most liberal prices will be given
in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all
times by those who wish to call and see him.
All letters addressed to him from a distance will
be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 43tf

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this
county, on the 13th inst, a negro man, who
says his name is Durham, and that he belongs to
Col. Wm. Davis of Chester District, South
Carolina. Durham says he is 43 or 49 years old,
is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a full face
and small forehead. The owner is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges and
take him away, or he will be dealt with as the
law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C. Jan. 21, 1831. 58tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS vs. William Roberts:
Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is
ordered by the court in this case that publi-
cation be made for three months in the Western
Carolinian and Yallico and Catawba Journal,
that the defendant appear at the next Superior
Court of Law, to be held for the county of
Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown, on
the third Monday after the fourth Monday of
March next, then and there to plead answer or
demur to the said petition, or the same will be
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable
style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1829. 11

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice.

I will sell, to the highest bidder, at the
Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday
the 22d, February, the following property be-
longing to the Estate of Doct. Ferrand, dec'd.
One handsome Carriage, and harness, one Gig,
and a variety of valuable Books. At the same
time and place, will be hired until the first
of January next, Several Negro Women, terms
made known on the day of sale.

R. MACNAMARA.

February, 2d 1830. 3159

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to
remove to the West is anxious
to sell the plantation on which
he now lives lying in the Forks of
the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen
miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from
that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about
200 acres in the above plantation, all of which
is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling
house, out-house, orchard, &c. on the premises.
Any person wishing to purchase the above land
can have an opportunity of viewing the premises
by calling on the subscriber who may at all
times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.

November 30th, 1830.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE. 35.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs
twice a week, and goes through in two
days, each way. The accommodation is good.
Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to
Salisbury, or from Salisbury to Raleigh, will find
this to be the nearest, cheapest, and most
expedient route. West of Raleigh, Passen-
gers who are travelling from Salisbury North,
will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and
Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and
most expeditious route that can be travelled to
the North, by two days. A passenger who
travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of
Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City,
will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights
out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep
first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses,
and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare
no pains in trying to render those who patronize
him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this
route, will secure seats by application at Mr. B.
P. Gorton's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. William
H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wed-
nesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in
Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M.,
and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and
Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury
every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD vs. James Arnold: Pe-
tition for Alimony. It is ordered by the
court in this case, that publication be made in
the Western Carolinian and Yallico and Catawba
Journal for three months, that the defendant
appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be
held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-
House in Germantown on the third Monday after
the 4th Monday of March next, then and there
to plead answer or demur to the said petition,
or the same will be taken pro confesso and
heard ex parte. 3m63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this
Office, at \$3 50 per ream, a few reams at
\$2, and a few reams of wrapping, at a small
price.

\$35 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the sub-
scriber at Capps' Gold
Mine, a negro man named
JACOB, about 30 years of
age, black complexion, and
when spoken to, smiles and
shows his foreteeth. Jacob
is about 6 feet 2 inches high, straight
built; his dress not recollected. He left
Capps' Gold Mine in December last.—
The above reward will be paid by myself
on Jacob's delivery to me in Charlotte,
or to Col. Caldwell at the Mine; or con-
fined in any jail in the State, and giv-
ing me information.

W. J. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 7, 1831. 360.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September
last, from my plantation at
Jones county, two negroes, one
named WASHINGTON, about
27 years of age, a very bright
mulatto, on one of his hands
there is a scar occasioned by a
gin; he will change his name
and endeavor to pass for a free man. The
other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30
years of age, very intelligent; he will probably
pass as the servant of Washington, and change
his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given
for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I
can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

The Georgian, Savannah; the Tele-
scope, Columbia, S. C.; and the Richmond Enqui-
rer, are requested to publish the above weekly
until forbid, and then forward their accounts to
J. LAMAR.

BLANK DEEDS.

Of every description, neatly Printed, and
kept constantly for sale at this office.